

# MOVE THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

## THE FIGHT IN OHIO.

Democrats Are Confident of Carrying the State.

## REPUBLICANS TURNING MONEY LOOSE.

Major McKinley Still Making His Stereotyped Speech,

## AND IS WAVING THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Governor Campbell Speaks to Large Meetings in Republican Districts, and Is Making Converts.

COLUMBUS, O., October 25.—[Special.]—The coming week will close the most remarkable political campaign in the history of this state. Each party will have held, when the campaign closes next Saturday night, over five hundred mass meetings arranged by the state committees, besides innumerable small ward and township meetings under the auspices of the local leaders. McKinley will have made 118 speeches, or rather will have delivered one speech 118 times, and Campbell will have made fifty-one speeches in thirty days.

This week the republicans intend to hold four meetings a day and wind up the campaign on Saturday night with a grand hurrah in each of the big cities of the state. They have had over eighty-five foreign speakers here during the campaign, but some of their heaviest timber has been reserved for the windup.

**Tom Reed on Hand.**

Tom Reed will appear in the arena tomorrow, together with other relics of his billion-dollar congress, like Cheadle of Indiana, Burrows of Michigan, Joe Cannon of Illinois, and Mark H. Dunnell of Minnesota, who were retired by the people of their districts last fall for the part they took in the revolutionary proceedings of that congress.

Joe Cannon is the man who made a filthy remark on the floor of the house, which drove the ladies from the galleries and him into private life last fall.

This is the second retirement Dunnell has suffered. The first was occasioned by his vote for the "salary grab" in 1873. He had been waiting for the money to be voted by the bill to build a new house and the day it passed he telegraphed his wife: "Bill passed. Begin having sand." The telegram got to him, and the fact that he voted for the McKinley bill, which "hath sand" for the manufacturers, defeated him again last fall.

These republicans are statesmen out of a job, and they are advocating McKinley's election at \$100 per speech. The advent of Tom Reed is heralded by the democrats with joy, as he is considered a very talented and accomplished "hoodoo."

**He is a Jonah.**

Last fall every district in which he spoke went democratic. He beat three men in New York, McKinley in Ohio, went over to Indiana and defeated Owens, and went out into Iowa and Wisconsin, where he turned the large republican pluralities of Gear and Lafollette into democratic majorities. Governor Campbell is keeping up his end of the campaign against treacherous odds. His meetings in the country districts are phenomenal for numbers and enthusiasm. Yesterday he addressed an audience of over 12,000 people in one of the strongest republican farming counties of the state. McKinley is making the same speech over and over again, and some of the republicans are surprised, indeed astounded, at his lack of versatility. Ex-Governor Foraker remarked sarcastically that he didn't think "that one speech of McKinley's would last ten days longer."

**McKinley Attacks Crisp.**

Last night at Cleveland the major made a slight deviation with an attack on Judge Crisp and the other southern democratic speakers in the state. He replied to Judge Crisp by begging to remind him, McMillin and Mills, "that trio of southern statesmen, that the revenue clause in their confederate constitution was shot to death by one million union guns." It is evident that the speeches of the gallant Georgian and the other southern speakers are having their effect, and this despicable recourse to the "bloody shirt" is undoubtedly part of the programme to arouse sectional prejudice in order to break the force of the arguments they are using.

"King Bob Kennedy," whom Judge Crisp riddled on the floor of the house, has been making savage attacks upon him ever since he set foot in the state. Before the week is over all the republican orators will be howling about "rebel brigadiers" and appealing from reason to passion. Nothing appears to be too contemptible for them to indulge in, if by so doing votes can be gained.

The waving of the bloody shirt, however, shows that they are in desperate straits and must find something with which to distract the attention of the people from the main issue.

**The Democrats are Hopeful.**

The prospects of democratic success are improving hourly. The democratic differences in Cincinnati are healing rapidly and the party will present a united front on November 3d. The republicans, however, have an almost unlimited supply of money. They have money to throw at the birds and two dollar bills will be the best crop in Ohio this fall. Were it not for the Australian ballot law thousands of votes would be purchased outright. Too much depends on this election for the republicans to spare cash. The democrats on the other hand are absolutely without resources. Money is as scarce about democratic headquarters as hen's teeth. Nevertheless they are making a gallant struggle against overwhelming odds. They are hopeful and even confident of success, pinning their faith principally on the rural districts, where they expect to make many converts. If they win it will be through converts on the tariff in the country and the protection afforded by the new ballot law to the workmen, mechanics and laborers in the cities.

**To Test the Armor Plate.**

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The dynamic cruiser *Vesuvius*, now at New London, Conn., has been ordered to Washington for the purpose of conveying the president, secretary of the navy, and other officials to Indian Head, on the Potomac, to witness the testing of armor plates for naval vessels. The exact date of the tests has not yet been fixed, but as the Vesuvius is ordered to be in Washington not later than the tenth instant, it is expected they will be made about that time. The Despatch was on her way to perform this service when wrecked on Atlantic shoals.

**Thrown from His Horse and Killed.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., October 25.—William Caswell, secretary of Lenoir City Land Company, was thrown from his horse this afternoon and instantly killed.

## WEAVER'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

We Collected Money from the Settlers, but Made No Returns.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—A special to The Republic from Van Buren, Ark., says a decided sensation was created by the report that J. M. Weaver, who has hitherto borne an irreproachable reputation, and being a strict church member, is an embezzler. Weaver has been a land agent for the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad for a number of years. His duties consisted of selling land to settlers, receiving part payment and transmitting receipts and papers to the general offices of the company at Morrilton.

After the first payment to Weaver, according to instructions, he should have informed the settlers that they must pay the balance direct to the railroad company. Instead of doing so, however, it is alleged that Weaver continued to collect the money. The railroad people finally notified the settlers that unless they paid up immediately they would be evicted. This brought matters to a focus, and revealed the shortage, which will probably run into the tens of thousands.

**HE DENIES THE STORIES.**

The President of the Associated Press on the Returns of Eruption.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The Journal of Commerce, whose editor, Mr. Stebbins, will print tomorrow the following editorial:

We do not suppose that the editors and their correspondents, who so grossly misrepresent the affairs of the New York Associated Press, intend to do so much damage to the paper as to wholly misinform (often by parties interested in spreading error) as to facts, and are thus led into the publication of misstatements so widely current.

We have before us a long telegraphic dispatch from Washington, printed in The Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, which tells a truly a world of true.

We add a portion of the story, the important of these untrue. No paper has withdrawn any notice of its intention to withdraw from the New York Associated Press.

It is true that "sharp dissensions" in the association have grown out of the election of Colonel Eliot F. Shepard as its president. A special reply to that charge is that Colonel Shepard was chosen for the office by the members of the association, or that "James Brooks, Cyrus W. Field and Colonel Eliot F. Shepard" held this office successfully.

Not one of these gentlemen was ever a member of the association for the office.

The Journal of Commerce has held the position

for more than forty years.

**VICKERY UNDER ARREST.**

He Was Working as a Farm Hand When the Officers Nabbed Him.

ANNISTON, Ala., October 25.—[Special.]—John T. Vickery is again in the custody of the law. About ten days ago he was arrested by Marshal Newsome, of Oxana, a suburb of this city, on a warrant from Atlanta, Ga., charging him with misappropriating to his own use \$900 which he collected from a firm in that city who had him employed. Vickery managed to escape from the officer who was guarding him here, and until last night was a free man.

**THINKS HE IS SON INNOCENT.**

Young Vickery, it is understood, has gone to South America. His brother, Lieutenant John T. Vickery, Third artillery, has at his own request, been transferred from the Washington barracks to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and thus in a short time the entire family will have removed from Washington.

**A GREEN GOODS GANG.**

RUN UPON BY DETECTIVES IN NEW YORK CITY. TWO ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Central office detectives have just unearthed the headquarters of a "green goods" business in this city, together with a cipher code, books of reference, lists, names and some six thousand letters received from different people in reference to the purchase of goods from every state in the union. They have also arrested Frank Brooks, and Terrence Murphy, head operators and leaders in the business. They also learned that the combination had just sent out 500,000 circulars and letters preparatory to the winter sale. Inspector Byrnes has the names of people to whom these circulars are addressed and will look after future correspondence in order to break the force of the arguments they are using.

**KING BOB KENNEDY.**

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**A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH WHILE ITS PARENTS WERE WORKING IN THE FIELD.**

FORSYTH, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Friday morning Terrell Phinney, colored, who is a cropper on the plantation of Mr. J. H. Sutton, about five miles from town, with his wife, went to the field to pick cotton, leaving his house and little one-year-old baby in charge of a three-year-old child. The baby being cold, it was placed on a quilt before the fire to warm. The quilt caught fire from coals which popped out, and the oldest child picked up the baby, placed it in the cradle and started to the field to inform his parents, but before his father could get to the house it was a solid sheet of flames, nothing being saved. The child was burned to a crisp. The one that escaped was badly burned about the face and hands in trying to put out the burning quilt.

**SAWED OFF THEIR HORNS.**

A Novel Remedy Applied to Diseased Cat-tails in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—Spanish fever has broken out at the Cincinnati stock yards in the herd of Connor, Hughes & Co., of Crittenton. Several cattle have already died of the disease, and many others are sick. A novel remedy has been applied to the sick ones, and with apparent success. It is that of sawing off the horns of the affected cattle.

This was done by consent of the Humane Society and the judge of the police court.

Cattle which had not eaten for many hours, began eating within an hour after the operation. The treatment has not been tested long enough to determine the ultimate result of it.

**BURGLARIES IN THOMASVILLE.**

Three Houses Entered, but the Thieves Were Unsuccessful.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Burglars entered three different houses last night. Messrs. June Smith, Ball Davis and a negro named Allen Mitchell were the parties to receive midnight calls. Entrances were effected through windows. At Mr. Davis' the gentleman and his wife awoke to make the startling discovery that there was a man in the room, and a big black one at that. Mr. Davis reached for his pistol and pursued the burglar with it. The burglar failed to make a hat at any of the places visited. Mr. Davis fired, but missed. The burglar failed to make a hat at any of the places visited. They were after money, and not finding that did not disturb anything else.

**A NEWSBOY KILLED.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., October 25.—[Special.]—Houston Bass, a newsboy, attempted to board a moving dummy this morning with an armful of papers. He made a miss, fell under the wheels, and his head was crushed to a jelly.

**A PLANTING MILL BURNED.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 25.—The planing mill of J. Williams & Company, of Bowling Green, Ky., burned last night. Loss, \$50,000. All the wires burned out, and no further particulars have been received here.

**ARRIVAL OF MRS. BOOTH-CLIBBORN.**

NEW YORK, October 25.—Mrs. Booth-Clibborn arrived in New York today on board the Columbia. Mrs. Booth-Clibborn is the commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army forces in France and Switzerland.

**CELEBRATED THEIR ANNIVERSARY.**

NEW YORK, October 25.—The one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth anniversary of American Methodism was celebrated today with appropriate services in the old John street Methodist Episcopal church—the first church of that denomination established in this country. Many clergymen from all parts of the country and abroad were present.

**TO TEST THE ARMOR PLATE.**

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The dynamic cruiser *Vesuvius*, now at New London, Conn., has been ordered to Washington for the purpose of conveying the president, secretary of the navy, and other officials to Indian Head, on the Potomac, to witness the testing of armor plates for naval vessels. The exact date of the tests has not yet been fixed, but as the Vesuvius is ordered to be in Washington not later than the tenth instant, it is expected they will be made about that time. The Despatch was on her way to perform this service when wrecked on Atlantic shoals.

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## HIS SON'S CONDUCT.

Causes Colonel Hains to Ask to Be Relieved of His Position.

## AND IS ORDERED TO PORTLAND, MAINE.

An Insulting Letter Sent to the Secretary of War.

## BY THE SLAYER OF NED HANNEGAN,

In Which He Makes Threats Against Army Officers on Account of Slights Offered to His Family.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—[Special.]—Colonel F. O. Hains was today, by his own request, relieved by the secretary of war as engineer in charge of the Potomac river improvements, and ordered to Portland, Me. This is the result of the tragedy at Hampton Roads, where Thornton Hains, son of the colonel, shot and killed his friend, Ned Hannegan, for some reason that has never been determined.

Thornton Hains was accused of malfeasance in his position, and he denied it, but the army insisted upon his removal.

It is said that "sharp dissensions" in the association have grown out of the election of Colonel Eliot F. Shepard as its president.

Shepard is president, and he added that the secretary had been a systematic course of ostracism and insulting towards his father and mother.

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## WADSWORTH AGAIN.

He Not Only Attacks the Kirkness and King Solomon,

BUT HITS AT THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Says the Church Is Too Small, the Reason Why It Cannot Get a New Bishop—De-nounces Kiralfy's Company.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Rev. W. W. Wadsworth scored the Augusta Kirkness and the Atlanta King Solomon to-night in St. John's pulpit. He said outsiders could dance and go to the devil if they liked, but dancing was worldly and, therefore, not fit for church people, and a Christian dancer was without influence. He showed that it was opposed not by the Methodists alone, but all denominations, even Catholics and Episcopalians.

The last church, he said, had been called neuter in religion and politics, and claimed to be the only church. If so it was in mighty poor luck, for there were as many Methodists in Atlanta as there are Episcopalians in all Georgia, and the rest reason Georgia Episcopalian could not get a big Tennessee professor or a bishop in the growing west, was because the Episcopal church was too small a thing. He exposed the kirkness because it was a dance on the stage and for money; inveigling young children and demoralizing, and said if a show was necessary for the exposition, let professionals and Jews get it up. He said King Solomon was the most abominable and contemptible crew ever out of the east to desecrate this country.

ITEMS FROM AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—C. A. Williams, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Augusta, died today; aged eighty-three years.

Three small fires today, but no special damage.

THE HANCOCK FAIR.

A Fine Exhibit of Stock and Agricultural Products.

SPARTA, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—The Hancock fair is in full blast, and is a pronounced success. Hon. Seaborn T. Rees, president, and S. D. Rodger, secretary, are ubiquitous. By mutual consent the agricultural exhibits and those in the floral hall have never been equaled in the history of Hancock Fair. This is also true of the poultry show and the exhibit of mares and colts.

Among the prominent exhibitors in the agricultural fair are Jake Stanley, W. A. Bass, J. Bush, E. F. Pound, Captain E. T. Moore, and John Turner.

Captain W. B. Cason has the most superb display ever made in this county of wines, jellies, preserves and fruits. This alone is estimated to be worth several hundred dollars.

There are also exhibited nine Wilkes mares, with colts by their sides, principally sired by Hambrino Chief, with a record of 2:29. He is also here, and will trot today in the free-for-all race.

Hudson, the horse owned by John L. Harbin of this country, and a colt of Hambrino Chief, out of a Wilkes mare, three years old, has a record of 2:31, with a prospect of making it 2:20 before the season is over.

In the three-minute race yesterday, the race was won by Tom, owned by Mr. Wicker, of Warrington. The running was done by Stocking Foot, owned by Pitts, of Oconee county.

People are here from Augusta, Macon, Athens, Milledgeville, Sandersville, Warrenton and the adjoining counties. Today another thousand visitors enter their cars in Sparta, and the people have been pouring in from all quarters for two hours to this great county show. They will go away from it with a greater admiration than ever of the vast resources of this wonderful old middle Georgia country.

GOVERNOR NORTHERN IN MACON.

He Will Spend the Week During the Fair in That City.

MACON, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Governor and Mrs. W. J. Northern arrived in Macon from Atlanta night at 10:35 o'clock, and was driven direct to the residence of Mr. C. B. Willingham, the College street where they will be entertained during their stay in the city. Governor Northern will be given an ovation when he appears at Central City park on Monday morning to deliver the opening address at Macon's great fair. Governor Northern is very popular in Macon and all throughout middle Georgia.

A Reception.

On Monday evening at half-past 9 o'clock Governor Northern will be met at the residence of Mr. Willingham by the following gentlemen, who form the governor's reception committee: Major J. F. Hanson, George W. Duncan, William H. Ross, W. H. Felton, Jr., Robert E. Park and C. B. Willingham.

The reception committee will escort Governor Northern to the Hotel Lanier, where a reception will be tendered him, lasting from 10 to 11 o'clock.

From the hotel the procession will be formed the carriages containing:

Gov. Northern and his reception committee.

Mayor and city council of Macon.

The Macon board of trade.

President, vice presidents, and directors of the Macon fair and exposition.

About twenty-five carriages will be present, interspersed with bands and headed by Carl's fall band.

Arrived at the park, the grounds will be turned over to the exposition company for one week in a speech by the Hon. S. B. Price, mayor of the city of Macon.

President Dan G. Hughes will reply to Mr. Price, and the exposition will be opened in the name of the Macon Fair and Exposition Committee.

President Hughes will then introduce the honored guest of the company and the city. Governor Northern will then formally open the exposition.

For the opening ceremonies, the regular program for the day's amusement will commence.

At 1 o'clock—Races for the day, as follows:

Purse No. 1—Trotting, two-year-olds, owned in Georgia, mile heats, two in three, \$100.

Purse No. 2—Running, two-year-olds, three-quarter-mile dash, \$200.

At 2:30 o'clock—Balloon ascension and parachute.

At 3 o'clock—Dogs, the trotting dog will be exhibited by his clever little master, Willie Kethum, in a race against a pony. This is the most wonderful dog in the world, and the exhibition has drawn tens of thousands of people to see his performances all over the United States.

At 4 o'clock—the eight-hour performance will take place, and will last for fully an hour.

All this will be interspersed with good music and other attractions.

The exhibition halls are filling up fine.

IN MERCER UNIVERSITY.

The Expected \$50,000—A Course of Lectures.

MACON, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—It will be a joyful day when Mercer receives her fifty-thousand-dollar addition to the endowment fund, and will be held in high esteem, the profoundest pleasure by all who are interested in the welfare of the college. President Nunnally is exerting every energy by canvassing the state to secure it, and reports a thousand signatures to the names promised by every association he visits. The work will be done, and Mercer, at an early day, will have her endowment increased by \$50,000.

One of the special features of the college this winter is a series of lectures by prominent

men throughout the state. Among the distinguished men who will deliver lectures are Hon. J. C. Black, of Augusta; Dr. M. H. Lane, of Alabama; Dr. J. B. Lynn, of Philadelphia; Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Atlanta; Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia; Dr. W. W. Wadsworth, of Providence. Nunnally's idea is to have a reception given by either of the fraternities or societies in turn and that one of these orators be chosen to speak on that occasion, and thus furnish entertainment for the friends of Mercer in Macon, and draw a social gathering among the boys. Two rooms will be fitted up for that purpose, and the receptions will be more of an intellectual and refining nature, thus preventing the "down town" festivals, which license the boys in all sorts of revelry and frivolity.

REPORTS FROM GREENSBORO.

MACON, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Rev. George B. Taylor, of Baltimore, has been elected temporary pastor of the Macon First Baptist church, vice Dr. Warren, resigned. It is not known who will be chosen permanent pastor. This is a very large church, the salary is good, and the congregation desires to obtain a first-class man for preacher and pastor.

A Temporary Pastor.

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Macau, Georgia.

MACON, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Dr. Howard J. Williams has been called to Baltimore to attend the funeral of his brother, Mr. Lucius E. Williams, who is very ill.

The gymnasium class of the Young Men's Christian Association will give an exhibition of what department of that splendid institution is doing. Mr. W. V. Greenhill, the physical director, will be present.

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## SHEPARD'S LAST LIE

Denounced by a Member of the Northern Society.

WHO WAS IN THE PROCESSION.

That Malicious Falsehood in The Mail and Express Branded Again by a Northern Man.

It seems that the members of the Northern Society are about as indignant about the members of The Mail and Express as are the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

They held a place in the procession and had a good opportunity to see all that was done. They regard the article in The Mail and Express as a reflection not only on the southerners, but on themselves.

Said one of the leading members of the Northern Society: "We participated in the ceremony last Wednesday and thought it eminently proper that we should do so. Mr. Grady was a friend of our society and was known personally by most of the members. We esteemed it a privilege to unite with those who did him honor on that occasion. Everything was decorously done, and good taste was apparent in every feature of the programme. I am an observer man, yet I failed to see any of those things so violently denounced by The Mail and Express."

MACON, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Today at the First street Methodist church, Rev. George B. Taylor, of Baltimore, has been elected temporary pastor of the Macon First Baptist church, vice Dr. Warren, resigned.

It is not known who will be chosen permanent pastor. This is a very large church, the salary is good, and the congregation desires to obtain a first-class man for preacher and pastor.

A Temporary Pastor.

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ITEMS FROM AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—C. A. Williams, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Augusta, died today; aged eighty-three years.

Three small fires today, but no special damage.

THE HANCOCK FAIR.

A Fine Exhibit of Stock and Agricultural Products.

SPARTA, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—The Hancock fair is in full blast, and is a pronounced success. Hon. Seaborn T. Rees, president, and S. D. Rodger, secretary, are ubiquitous. By mutual consent the agricultural exhibits and those in the floral hall have never been equaled in the history of Hancock Fair. This is also true of the poultry show and the exhibit of mares and colts.

Among the prominent exhibitors in the agricultural fair are Jake Stanley, W. A. Bass, J. Bush, E. F. Pound, Captain E. T. Moore, and John Turner.



## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY  
 The Daily, per year ..... \$6.00  
 The Sunday (20 to 36 Pages) ..... 2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year ..... 8.00  
 The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) ..... 1.00  
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NICHOLS & HOLLOWAY,  
 Eastern Advertising Agents,  
 ADDRESS, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK  
 For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., October 26, 1891.

### The Northern Society's Meeting.

The meeting of the Northern Society tonight will be one of unusual importance and significance.

In common with all classes of our citizens the members of the society have read with indignation the remarkable slanders and misrepresentations of The New York Mail and Express in its account of the unveling of the Grady statue. Believing that the northern residents of Atlanta are in duty bound to vindicate the truth, the meeting tonight has been called for the purpose of taking action in the matter.

As our people well know, the Northern Society is composed of some of the most cultured and progressive citizens of Atlanta. Its members are here to stay, and they are as loyal to the commonwealth and the section where they have found a home as any southerner among us. One of the objects they had in view when they organized this society was to let the outside world know the truth about the south, and more than once when our people have been unjustly assailed these sturdy descendants of the colonists who landed at Plymouth Rock have made their voices ring through the land, denouncing in no uncertain tone our partisan enemies, and proclaiming the true facts of the situation.

This meeting is called at the right time, and it will do good. Among those participating in it will be the representatives of every northern state, holding a variety of political opinions, but they will be found acting and speaking as one man in defense of their adopted home. Every member should be present at the meeting tonight.

### Three States Claim Him.

Colonel Benjamin C. Yancey, whose death was announced in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, was a distinguished southerner whose lofty character and eminent abilities made him conspicuous among the public men of the better days of the republic.

A South Carolinian by birth, and a brother of the famous William L. Yancey, he represented his native state in the legislature, was president of the Alabama state senate, and was a member of the Georgia general assembly. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him minister to the Argentine Republic. Upon his return he resided some time in Atlanta. The position of minister to the French court was offered him by President Buchanan, but was declined. Colonel Yancey commanded a regiment of cavalry in Hampton's legion during the war. With the return of peace he devoted himself to the material interests of his section. For several years he was president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, director of the Atlanta and West Point road, trustee of the State university, and president and director of various large business enterprises.

Colonel Yancey was a man of broad culture and liberal impulses. High-toned and chivalric, he realized in the best sense our ideal of the old-time southern gentleman. In many respects he resembled his distinguished brother, Senator Yancey, and it is more than likely that he would have been still more prominent in public life if he had made his home in one state and in one locality. As it was, three states claimed him, and called him into their councils.

Loyal to his people, devoted to his friends, with the courage of his convictions, this knightly old man spent seventy-six years among us, and at the end of his long life, he goes to his long rest mourning by hosts of friends, and leaving behind him not a single memory that one could wish blotted out. Peace to his ashes.

### A Future Buried City.

Not only timid people, but persons of a scientific turn of mind, shake their heads ominously when anything is said about Chicago's tall steel tower, which is already partly under contract.

This tower will be 1,120 feet high. It will hold more than 25,000 people at one time, and will be 400 feet in diameter at the base, with two elevators running up more than 1,000 feet.

All this is magnificent, but it is not sensible, and, moreover, it is positively dangerous. It is very generally admitted that Chicago rests on solid earth, most of it hauled from the surrounding prairie and thrown into the swamp—mere crust not more than sixteen feet thick. Now, this comparatively thin circle of earth rests on a semi-fluid mass of swamp slush. Already it is loaded down with big and heavy buildings, but the most dangerous test will be the multiplication of the numerous tall buildings which are now so popular. None of these, however, will exert such a tremendous pressure on one small spot as this steel tower.

The mere statement of the condition suggests the probable result. The inhabitants of other cities sometimes speculate upon possible earthquakes and tornadoes, but they do not live as the people of Chicago do, in hourly danger of being sucked into the very bowels of the earth.

It is an alarming prospect. Some day, at noon, or perhaps some night, when the moonlight gilds the steel tower and the other sky-piercing buildings, and the quiet stars look down in serene indifference, there will be a rushing, roaring noise, unlike anything ever heard before by mortal man, and the mighty Babylon of the west will be swallowed up, vanishing like the basest fabric of a vision!

There have been buried cities in the past, and there will be others in the years to come. Time and again the forces of civiliza-

tion have been so misappropriated that they have wrought the destruction of their material works, and it will be so again. Countless centuries ago there were proud cities, with solemn temples and cloud-capped towers, but where are they now? They lie under the shining, shifting sands of the desert, under vast wastes of swampy jungles, under the waters of the sea, deeper than the plummets sounded.

But enough of this chapter of horrors—the historian of the future will deal with it.

### Merchants' Day.

Merchants' day at the exposition should be made notable by the largest attendance of the season.

For this purpose the merchants themselves should take action. If they will give a half holiday in the afternoon, and let all the clerks have a chance to go, it will accomplish this result.

Let the merchants keep up the old Atlanta public spirit, and the day will be a complete success.

### The Road Question.

Next Wednesday the Georgia road congress will meet in Atlanta, and on the next day, will give way to the southern road congress.

These two meetings are supplementary to a meeting of the road congress of the United States, which will meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., in November.

The latter will doubtless be the most important meeting, all things considered, but the conventions which are to assemble in Atlanta ought to do a great deal of good. Such a reform as these meetings contemplate is difficult to set on foot, but if, with the aid of the press, they can get the public to study the question and discuss it in an intelligent way, a great step forward will have been taken.

There are one or two facts that ought to be impressed on the public mind, and these road congresses ought to be equal to the task:

1. That there is nothing in common between road-making and our methods of road repairing.
2. That good roads are more economical than bad ones.
3. That good roads are only less important and useful than railroads.

### A Modern Instance.

Since the death of Laurence Oliphant, which occurred some time ago, we have been waiting to see how certain incidents in his career would be made to conform to the ethical considerations and demands by which the lives of other men are measured. Thus far no such attempt has been made, and the time for it seems to have passed by. The newspapers have had long biographical sketches of Mr. Oliphant's career, and a distant kinswoman of his—a distinguished writer—has prepared and published an entertaining account of his life. The last word has been said by those who might be supposed to have an interest in discussing what must be regarded as the most singular intellectual debacle of the age.

There is no question of the intellectual gifts of Laurence Oliphant. In addition to these natural gifts, he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He was possessed of an ample fortune. He had the brightest social and political prospects. He wrote books that attracted attention, and he made a decided impression on every circle in which he moved. He married a young woman who was every way worthy of him, a woman whom he pretended to worship. He had a mother whom he pretended to love. We say "pretended," because we do not desire to commit ourselves to impossibilities.

At the very moment when life was fairest and most promising Oliphant fell in with a communal and religious crank, an Englishman named Thomas Lake Harris. At once he surrendered his individuality and became the slave of this crank. He became a member of the community and drew into it his delicate wife and his feeble old mother. Though he had been married but a short time, yet Harris decreed that there should be a separation. Oliphant submitted without a murmur. He was set at the task of hauling manure to market, and his young and delicately-nurtured wife was dragged away to California, where she became a household servant for Harris—and what else heaven only knows. Oliphant's mother also became a household drudge. What these women suffered—what indignities they were made the victims of—will never be known.

Meanwhile Oliphant had turned over all his property to the crank who was his master, and when he finally became sober enough to understand his situation he was compelled to call on the California courts to aid him in getting his own. There are many disgusting details which we have no desire to dwell on, and many disgusting excuses have been made by those who have endeavored to pay a tribute of respect to Oliphant's memory—but there is one consideration to which we desire to call attention.

When a man gets drunk and beats his wife it is generally conceded that he is guilty of a beastly crime; but is he not an angel of light by the side of the man who not only enters into a debauch which covers several years, but drags his own wife and mother into the mire with him? We leave it to the gallant editors and writers who have brought forward all sorts of excuses to explain the maudlin escapade.

### The Cotton Movement.

We referred the other day, in commenting on Hubbard, Price & Co.'s circular to the phenomenal rush of cotton to market, and the effect the movement was having on prices. The figures are worth looking at. Up to last Friday night the total receipts from the plantations amounted to 2,047,827 bales since September 1st. In 1890 they were 1,934,076 bales, and in 1889 they were 1,780,315 bales. There is an increase of cotton in sight, as compared with the same date in 1890, of 733,214 bales.

This movement has had the effect of convincing consumers that the crop this year is as large as, or larger than the crop of 1890, and the result is lower prices. The staple this year is finer and clearer than it has been for years. Cotton buyers, with one accord, say that the crop has never been surpassed in this respect. There is no trash in the bales, and no mixture of storm cotton.

Throughout the south the weather has been perfect for gathering the crop.

No doubt this has something to do with the unprecedented movement. There has been no delay in gathering, and the staple is

of a character to invite the best prices. Nevertheless, there is an ineradicable impression that the crop is at least as large as that of last year.

On the other hand, those who are most familiar with the situation say that it will not reach more than seven million bales.

The PROSPECTS are that the republicans will have another off-year in several states this year.

JON SHERMAN changes his financial views whenever a change will be beneficial to the money.

In his later speeches, Governor Campbell has taken hold of the silver question and has dealt with it in an effective way.

JOHN SHERMAN changes his financial views whenever a change will be beneficial to the money.

Mr. BLAINE should devote himself to studying the poor situation in Germany. It is a great subject, but those who write about it should understand it.

It is said that the czar has taken the contract to keep the peace between the powers. Meanwhile, the outposts of the Russian army are camping in India.

If the manufacturers, instead of sending hoolie to Ohio and other states, had raised the wages of their employees until after the campaign, they would have given high tariff a box accompanied with an affidavit which declared that everything about the plates was made in America except the tin. Whereupon the governor convulsed his hearers by remarking that the American fruit dealer who hangs a bunch of green bananas in his store to ripen ought to be called a banana raiser.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A WRITER in The New England Magazine says:

"It is the favorite theory of political writers that there was in 1860 a distinct difference between northern and southern character, arising out of the fact that the dominant element in the north was descended from the Puritan, and in the south from the Cavalier."

The writer is right, but the theory is wrong.

Mr. GRADY should devote himself to studying the poor situation in Germany. It is a great subject, but those who write about it should understand it.

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own-leaved forests and  
smiling autumn day—

that dreamy stillness that  
starts a thousand thoughts  
to enjoy while it lasts.  
It was gone, a day of  
poetic beauty.

With that exquisitely  
soft has bailed the  
writer's pen. Piled  
was a bank of great and glowing sun-

thered slowly, and the  
sun lingered on the  
days, and it seemed the  
made the day so sunny  
to change it into light  
of rare beauty, such as  
is of the pearl grand  
of God are gathered to

A. Read practices her  
ministers Horace and  
His latest lucubra-  
tion is a fraud;  
without hunting  
which others applaud,  
not rung.

men, we must see  
not often erratic,  
ious children when  
to be something dogmatic.  
S OF THE SOUTH.

Development in the  
ing October 24.

Chattanooga, Octo-

new in the resev-

reets, including one  
and one-half miles  
important new industries  
to The Tradesmen as  
factory at Atlanta  
a coal and coke compa-  
mont, W. Va., develop-  
Glenwood, C. C., Glenwood,  
at Armitage, Tenn., John  
beatur, Ala., and a  
and an ice factory at Pine  
LaGrange, Ga.,  
y, with \$100,000  
Pittsburg, Texas, and  
a, a machine shop at  
mill at Wheeling and  
rt at Flatiron and  
ry at Anderson, S. C., a  
ith \$1,000,000 capital at  
works at Little Rock, Ark.,  
a, a tannery at St. Louis  
in all, about 1,000 miles  
woolen mill at Atlanta  
and harness factory at  
towers at Heidelberg,  
arrietta, Ga., and  
working plants are repre-  
mills at Vicksburg, Miss.,  
Alexandria, La., Cynthiana,  
y Creek, W. Va., and  
Folkston, and Macon,  
Dunsmore, and, a  
a plowing mill at Palatka,  
Asheville, Ala., New  
organized at Cumberland  
Tuscaloosa, Ala., and  
will be built at  
of Monroe, and Savan-  
h, at Alexander, La.,  
buildings reported and  
Tenn., Fort  
Tenn., open house at  
osa, Ala., school buildings  
and Morganfield, Ky.,  
Va., etc.

THE MOON SHINE.

noon shine—orb seren-

is and question'd me,

shadow runs

ves and mystic sea-

word like slumbering

sts athwart the lea?

II.

a bloom so fair

—on balmy air,

bed—op'd with ecstasy

and needed me,

it's elixir?

time to love, you see.

—E. M. POWELL.

Mer. 23th.

Army of China.

tribe.

army has China."

the world's best

has the best of modern

mean leaders, the army

on account of its size

population of 500,000

could be equipped.

While Chinaman are

stand the word, they

verend it because it

ctors. But I think

they're New Steamers

October 25.—[Special

one of its steamers

is to be sent to the

new freight boat

Captain John J. Scott

as the name of the

"One," and that is will

water ways bring the

number and other pro-

one's steamers are

one's.

ERE AND THERE.

ly of Bret Harte

years has been a

in England, is at

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is to continue

heard, his money still

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bad or extravagant

penitent who can

see daughters and two

other's introduction

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the century, the danger

and the possible per-

sons, and upon all the

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Ingraham, of Kansas,

utilizer, who seems

to be by my side

at first we generally

in the book, but this no

sighties. Mr. F. P. G.

er with the prodigal

elated about required

by its regenerator

in the same

recognition quicker than

to him in New York.

fortunes befall his pa-

up the pot boiling in

—THER REPORT.

per 23.—Forecast for

temperature; au-

OBSERVATIONS.

over 23, 7 a. m.—Bar-

pointdown, 41; wind,

all, 0.

0.07; temperature, 63.5

; velocity, 12; rainfall,

70.3; minimum

## HE SAW THE SHOW.

Dr. Hawthorne Says King Solomon Is Worth Seeing.

### LITTLE EVIL AND MUCH GOOD IS IN IT.

He Says That as a Presentation of Historic Events It Isn't Much, but There Is Little, if Any, Bad in It—Music Superb.

Dr. Hawthorne has been to see King Solomon at the exposition, and last night he gave his congregation in the beginning of his sermon his impressions concerning the great spectacle.

Dr. Hawthorne differs from a few of his brother ministers and not only fails to attack the show, but says that there is much in it that is good.

One sentence in his remarks shows what the doctor thinks; he said: "I saw nothing in the performance that seemed to be particularly suggestive of evil, while I saw much that was good."

The church was crowded last night, and when the doctor announced his text everybody looked for something bearing upon the great show.

### HE JUMPED FROM THE CAR,

And His Hat and Basket Are Found, but Nothing More.

The East Tennessee train, which was due in Atlanta at 6:30 o'clock last evening, arrived with a perplexed lot of passengers.

About half a mile to the other side of Howell's station, the brake men on the train opened the door of the smoking car and called out the approaching station.

A little fellow, about ten years of age, immediately seized his hat and a basket and opened the door near which he was sitting. He stepped out on the platform, and evidently thinking the train had reached its destination, and was not going to stop, leaped from the car.

At Howell's station the train stopped, and the brake men and several others went back to look for the boy. The train was going at a rapid rate when he jumped, and they feared that he had been killed.

The party reached the spot where the young leaper had used their lanterns, but could see nothing. In a moment they espied the boy's hat and basket, and then renewed the search more vigorously. It was without avail! About that time the brother of the missing boy came along, and he took the hat and basket and started to his home, near Howell's station, to see if the little fellow was there.

The railroad party came into the city, somewhat delayed and anxious to know the boy's fate.

### MR. MURPHY'S DISCLAIMER.

He Thinks He Has Been Unjustly Treated and Misquoted.

Amzon A. Murphy sends THE CONSTITUTION a communication concerning the issue between the tax collector and the exposition directors.

He says he did not make a "demand" upon Tax Collector Stewart on the tax question, and denies having threatened that he would go before the grand jury with the problem.

Murphy says: "We say that no such taxes were ever levied before. General Wright says these taxes are demanded by law, and that the tax collector must collect them. You also say 'a prominent director of the exposition company said that it was an outrage for citizens of Atlanta to have such attacks upon the exposition and that no other city in the state ever conceived such an idea.'

"The comptroller general says he held this to be the law in case made against fairs in Athens and Macon several years ago."

President Wright says the company has paid \$100 for a liquor license. If this license was valid, it would only hold good for one barroom. But the truth is as has been claimed by the exposition company, the city of Atlanta has no authority on the grounds of the company, except to keep the peace, preserve order and protect property.

Neither the city nor any of its amendments authorizes the city to grant license to sell liquor on the exposition grounds, and we challenge any lawyer in Atlanta to prove to the contrary."

"Any attempt to make it appear that I am attacking the exposition as an exposition is wholly without foundation. I wish the company

had all success in a legitimate way."

### STATION HOUSE GOSSIP.

The Police Force Increased—They Now Ride on the Street Cars.

It became necessary Saturday to increase the police force. Chief Connolly put on extra supernumeraries till after the exposition.

They are W. A. Harris, H. T. Johnson, J. T. Casten and C. B. Ray. They are a fine-looking quartet, and there are one man each.

### They Now Ride Street Cars.

At the commencement of the exposition, the police and detectives all thought they would have to pay full fare if they rode on street cars when not in full uniform, and as they all held Richmond and Danville passes, they concluded to do all their riding on that road.

Subsequently a conference between Chief Connolly, Captain English, chairman of the police, and Superintendents of the City, and Superintendent McRae of the City, and Street Railway Company, resulted in the amicable settlement of the differences between the street car company and the board of police commissioners. Friday the entire police and detective forces received ticket books over the heads of the supernumeraries.

Captain English and Chief Connolly immediately issued orders that the exposition forces be divided, and half of them ordered to ride on the street cars to and from the exposition grounds and half of them on the Richmond and Danville trains.

### THE NORTHERN SOCIETY.

An Important Meeting of that Body Will Take Place Tonight.

The indignation of the members of the Northern society feel toward The New York Mail and Express will crystallize tonight in the shape of a set of resolutions denouncing the mendacity of that partisan newspaper. These resolutions will be dignified, yet positive, and will expose the falsity of the reports sent out from Atlanta to Eliot Shepard's paper about the barking of dogs and other familiar indications late Saturday night conveyed to the solictor's ears the news of an old-time 'possum hunt. The noise quieted down and soon the hunters had disappeared.

But they left a splendid reminder of their visit. Colonel O'Bryan was aroused early yesterday morning by a fire in the woods around his home. He summoned his neighbors and they, with the assistance of farm hands, began battling against the ugly flames.

The fire gained rapid ground and the recruits were well nigh exhausted.

The men secured bunches of brush and with these they set about whipping the fire out. For several hours they worked like Trojans, and about 10 o'clock they got the fire under control. The flames were at last put out, and the weary fighters were well nigh exhausted.

There was no damage done beyond the loss of quite an amount of young timber and undergrowth. For awhile Colonel O'Bryan's place was threatened, but it escaped unharmed.

The solictor feels sure the careless hunters are responsible for their unusual Sunday exercise, and hopes that they will be more considerate in the future.

W. H. FLEMING DEAD.

He Passes Away at the Home of His Daughter Yesterday Afternoon.

Mr. W. H. Fleming died yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. M. Mauck, 46 Fullam street.

He had been in feeble health for some time, but yesterday morning he felt better, and hoped for his recovery more imminent. About 5 o'clock, while engaged in conversation with Mr. Mauck, he fell over dead, from a stroke of heart disease.

Mr. Fleming was a resident of Jacksonville, Fla., and had lived there throughout his long life. He was a member of the First Baptist church in Jacksonville this afternoon. The body will be sent there at an early hour this morning.

Mr. W. H. Fleming, a man of philosophic mind, and the possessor of many valuable possessions, died yesterday morning at his home in Atlanta, gained the attention of the public. He was a member of the First Baptist church in Jacksonville this afternoon. The body will be sent there at an early hour this morning.

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## THE ART LOAN.

Art Treasures to Be Displayed for Public Benefit.

### A NOVEL AND UNIQUE EXHIBIT

That Will Show the Progress That Atlanta Has Made in the Last Decade.

The coming art loan to be given at the Young Men's Christian Association is attracting a great deal of attention. Older citizens will remember two art loans which were held here within the past decade. The first occurred in 1882, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. This was the first ever held in the south. It assumed sufficient proportions to call forth extended notices from numerous northern magazines. The second was conducted by the Young Men's Library Association, and was, perhaps, equally as successful. Both of these exhibits resulted in stimulating a strong interest in art matters, and in consequence a series of art loans followed throughout the southern states.

The local exhibit furnished the first practical demonstration that Atlanta was moving along in matters artistic as well as in matters material.

The time has come for another art revelation. It is meet now that the curtain of privacy should be drawn aside for a season and that these treasures should be displayed for the enjoyment of the public.

The ladies of the Y. M. C. A. auxiliary realize this and they are preparing to meet the demand.

By the middle of next month they will give the finest art exhibition ever seen in the south. Inaugurating the scheme in 1882, they are now preparing to follow up the movement with a fitting climax.

It is reasonable to infer that with a steady influx of wealth into Atlanta valuable sculptures and paintings have been brought here, too. Together with the specimens of the old exhibits these will be collected as far as possible and put before the public in the coming loan.

The magnificent new Y. M. C. A. building will be used for the purpose. This has the advantage of being centrally located, conveniently arranged, handsomely fitted and well lighted. It contains twelve fine rooms that will be devoted entirely to the purpose, besides the lecture room recently completed, which seats 700.

No better adapted place for an exhibit could be found. It will furnish the most admirable facilities imaginable. It can hardly fail to bring together under the most favorable circumstances the best art of our city.

The ladies are now hard at work planning and executing. They propose to make the coming exhibit novel and unique in every particular.

The exhibit will be divided into a dozen or more departments, each of which will receive the fullest attention possible. It is expected that the display of paintings, sculpture, etchings, engravings, as well as drawings in crayon, pastel, and India ink, and work in water colors, will be rich, artistic and elegant. Nothing short of national exhibits will excel it.

Brio-brac, such as bronzes, china and glass, will be especially complete. Books rare and valuable, manuscripts old and his toric, and everything of interest in the book-binder's art, both old and new, will receive particular attention.

There will be displays of antique furniture and of furniture with historic associations, such as Ben Hill's favorite chair, Gray's cradle, or the looking glass used by Oglethorpe. A beautiful display will be made of needlework in tapestry, drapery, and screens. Fans of all nationalities will be collected.

Music, painting, and drama in the amateur sense will find a place. A collection of rare coins will be of interest to many. The skill of the carver in wood, iron and stone will be fully exhibited. Photography in all its phases of development, from the crude Daguerreotype to its present perfection, will be explained and illustrated by specimen of work and the machine.

Jewelry, new and old, including all time pieces from buckeye watches to grandfather's clocks, old brooches, earrings and necklaces; all that was ever rich, ornamented or gaudy, or appealed to the love of show, will be found in the collection. The history of the same will be explained and illustrated in detail. Historical development will be shown fully. Engraving, both fine steel engraving and the art of illustrating common newspapers will constitute an interesting study.

Architectural art will give an important display with special help from the school of technology. The native woods of Georgia will also be shown.

There will be a full and interesting department of miscellaneous trinkets—famous pens, antiques, and other odds and ends. Wires with the costumes of our ancestors in costume, the breeches of little boys and the swaddling clothes of infants who have grown to be men prominent in the history and development of Atlanta. It is said that the contents of this department will be rich, rare and rarey.

With their history the oldest piano, organ, violin, banjo and other musical instruments that came to Georgia. The display of confederate relics will be especially full and interesting—something which has never had adequate exhibition before. The local artists will give the handsomest display of their work that has been able to devise. The first directory and the first newspaper published in Atlanta will be there.

One novel feature will be a series of thirty-minute lectures or short lectures, each evening. These will be made by people capable of giving instruction in each of the various departments, such as sculpture, clay modeling, etc.

Lectures will be delivered on topics such as lithography and engraving, explaining in detail and showing specimen work all stages of the art or show how the manufacture, history, etc. Special lectures will be given on early buildings in Atlanta—their locations—what they were used for—what became of them and their owners.

All these lectures will call for some interesting discussions on the art history of Atlanta. Who was the first boy born in Atlanta? Who were the first couple to marry here? Who opened the first school teacher? Who preached the first sermon here? All these and many more important questions will arise and may be settled as historic facts.

It is especially designed to make this exhibit a means of public instruction. In fact, this is one of the prime aims of the institution. Transient gratification will be supplemented with permanent value.

As an educator in the line of artistic and historical matters, it will be unexcelled by anything within reach of the people.

But the pleasure of the present is not to be slighted. Piano recitals, concerts and or choral performances will be given every evening by the most skillful and talented musicians obtainable.

Nor will the physical man be slighted while the reason and fancy are being gratified. A cosy kitchen will dish out refreshments in the best of style, both substance and delicacy.

In short, nothing will be omitted to make it the most unique, complete and original thing of the kind ever given. This may seem a broad statement at first, but why should not Atlanta's ladies have more originality, skill and executive ability than the rest of the city? It is a foregone conclusion that whatever they undertake with a singleness of purpose must become a success.

Right on this line it is proper to say that this art loan exhibition looks forward to some-

thing more permanent than immediate instruction or gratification only. Besides the entertainment it will afford, besides the joy it will entitle us to, besides the financial gain that will accrue to the Young Men's Christian Association building in furnishing funds, there is another benefit less transient, perhaps, than either of the foregoing. Most cities have historical societies, with collections and precious documents, telling the data of our world, otherwise parisi. Can any one doubt that Atlanta needs such an organization? Will there ever come a better time to form such an institution under the patronage of a successful historical art loan?

The friends of the proposed art loan are saying that their efforts will crystallize into some permanent form.

At any rate, this loan is a thing in which every person in Atlanta must take peculiar pride and interest in encouraging. Those having specimens of art should contribute them willingly and thoughtfully, but words should bewitch them judiciously.

Every loan will receive the most delicate care, and owners of valuable paintings and sculptures are assured by the ladies that they will be scrupulously preserved from ruthless handling.

This exhibit promises to do Atlanta proud.

#### SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mr. Sam Hall entertained a small party of musical friends last night. Mr. Edward Jung, Mr. John H. Jones, Mr. W. T. Moore, and others played some trios for two violins and viola. Miss Simon rendered several solos, and Mr. Mayer gave some piano selections. It was a delightful Sunday evening musical, the selections being adapted to the occasion.

Tonight at half-past 7 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the Atlanta Choral Society at the usual place. Mr. Burkhardt, the director, asks that every member make an effort to be present, as a part of the "Messiah" will be rehearsed.

Senator A. H. Colquitt, Miss Hattie Colquitt, Miss Laura Colquitt, Mr. S. M. Inman and the Misses Inman were registered at the Hotel Del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal., on the 22d.

Mr. Donald Clark and wife have been at the Kelvin for several days. Mrs. Clark was Miss Morrison, of Guyton. Mr. Clark is a prominent young attorney, well known throughout the eastern circuit.

A party of young ladies from the Gainesville semi annual visited the exposition Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gazebo Harridge, who have spent the summer in Atlanta, returned to Savannah Saturday night.

Invitations have been issued by the Rosebud Social and Literary Club for its first annual hop at Centennial hall, November 3d. This club was organized August 20th, and proposes to hold a series of social entertainments.

Mr. Joseph Hart Denck, the pianist, will again delight his friends and admirers this morning at the music hall of Phillips & Crew. He will be assisted by Mr. Will Richards, a talented baritone singer; by Mr. Edward Jung, an agreeable violinist; and Mr. W. T. Mater, a singer of considerable note. The program will begin precisely at 11 o'clock and will last until about 12 o'clock. It will be a very varied and interesting program to her and her mother. For the first few days she liked Atlanta, but has grown homesick and wants to see her mother. She decided to go yesterday, and for that purpose called at the East Tennessee ticket office. "Can I get a ticket to Jersey City for \$5," she asked tearfully. After she had told her story, "It's all I have."

The ticket agent replied in the negative, and she cried worse than ever. She was sent to a ticket scalper, but even there her \$5 failed to buy a ticket. And crying as if her heart would break, she went down the street murmuring, "I want to go back home," between sobs.

## SHE WAS HOMESICK.

A Lonely Ballet Girl Wanted to Go Back Home,

BUT HAD ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

Her Pathetic Story—She Hadn't Enough Money for Even a Scalper's Ticket and Could Not Go.

"I want to go back home!"

The speaker was a pretty little short-haired maid of probably fourteen summers, and as she spoke she leaned over the counter in the East Tennessee ticket office. She was sobbing as she did so, and her eyelashes were wet with tears.

She wore a short dress of some green-colored stuff, and a brown jacket, fringed with fur.

She was the youngest one of the army of ballet girls recently brought here by Bolossy Kiraly to take part in the production of King Solomon, and she was homesick, very homesick, and longed for her dear old home.

The words of John Howard Payne's song, "Mid palaces and pleasure though we may roam, There's no place like home, oh, there's no place like home."

She was in the heart of the lonely ballet girls, and a brown jacket, fringed with fur.

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She was the youngest one of the army of ballet girls recently brought here by Bolossy Kiraly to take part in the production of King Solomon, and she was homes





# WILL TELL LONG STAPLE COTTON.

of China, Crockery, Glassware,

per dozen, + gallon pitcher at 35c, syrup can 9c, covered butter 9c, paraffin shade and base lamp 1c, hanging lamps 14-16c.

ugar-bowls with plates 1c, and spoon-holders 5c, candle card boxes 10 inches 15c, shades with illuminator for dinne set, 100 pieces.

a dinner set, 110 pieces, a cups and saucers, doce, 18c.

ited China glassware vase, at lowest prices.

re such that I can sell lower to competitors.

sheet ledger.

sheet journal.

corner 200-sheet ledger.

corner 200-sheet day-book

day book 12x in, 16s sheets

day books 200 sheets,

inch 12s sheets.

500-page.

76-sheet 6x3½ inches.

100 sheets 6x3½ inches.

152 sheets 6x4 inches.

200 sheets 6x4 inches.

200 bound 124 sheets 6s

1 bound 162 sheets 6s

and 124 sheets 6x8 inches.

line blank per 100.

9,472 sheets.

100 sheets.

104 sheets.

tablets 104 sheets.

121 sheets.

400 sheets.

100 sheets.

inch.

24 sheets.

age.

24 envelopes.

4-tipped. Faber's and Diz-

nches, 28 pictures.

28 pictures.

xii 11s, 45 pictures.

b & brush.

cabinet.

frame.

Dixon's, dozen.

assorted.

per dozen.

ge.

"It may make more seed to the acre," said "but I don't see why it should." The list on does not state the soil; it comes from his air. The seed does not grow on the soil and increases it. If such a thing were possible, I could rather have a seedless cotton than a seedless variety. I see nothing in the growth of the plant to indicate the enormous yield of seed produced by it. There is also a practical difficulty in the gathering of seed. The bolls pop open at due and drop the seeds on the ground. To have them would have to be gathered every day while the bolls were open, or else the bolls would have to be pulled off before maturing and spread out until they opened. That would not produce perfect seed."

The station is also conducting other important experiments which have various bearings on the cotton crop, and are designed to discover the exact nature of different fertilizers, and the spacing and culture of the plants are the same with each variety. The result in pounds of seed cotton per acre as calculated from certain portions of the ground, was as follows up to the 10th of October, when all was ripe:

The Experiment Station Grows Sea Island on Upland Stalks.

A GREAT TRIUMPH IN AGRICULTURE

Doubles the Length of the Staple and Makes It Silky as Sea-Island—Worth 50 Per Cent More.

GAINES, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Since the battle of Waterloo science, by improving the quality of the sugar beet, has transferred the bulk of that great industry from the tropics to the north temperate zone. It would not be surprising if scientific agriculture at the Georgia experiment station should, by growing sea island cotton on an upland stalk, add 50 per cent to the value of the cotton crop, and make this great resource of the cotton country worth eventually a hundred and fifty millions a year.

To accomplish this result, as Colonel Redding well says, a man could afford to devote his life to experiments with the cotton plant.

The results already achieved are well worth studying. In two years, by hybridizing sea island cotton with hardy upland varieties, a plant has been produced which has the heavy fruitage of the upland with a fiber almost equal to that of the sea island.

The length of the staple has been increased from eighteen-eighths of an inch to an inch and a half, and the fiber is as soft and has the same silicon as that of the sea island.

The seed started last year from a few plants hybridized by Mr. Gustave Spehl, the horticulturist of the station. This year the seed is increased and will be enough to plant a whole acre next spring. Then the crucial test will come, and the world retains its present qualities the variety must inevitably come rapidly into general use.

Colonel Redding thinks such a fiber could be worth 12 to 15 cents per pound as against 8 or 9 for ordinary upland cotton.

"According to my observation" said he, "where we have crossed the sea island cotton on the upland varieties, the effect has been to produce a staple longer than upland, a boll larger than sea island and a stalk much larger than upland. The results seem to be good all around, so far as we have gone."

"The sea island evinces what is termed 'prepotency' in animal breeding. It impresses itself wherever it is crossed. It seems to have a stronger individuality than upland varieties, as a thoroughbred stallion would impress his blood when crossed upon common stock. That is one of the characteristics of thorough blood—prepotency."

"According to our observations the hybrid of sea island will never fail to be more like the sea island than the other. It has the peculiarities in the shape of the leaf, in the height of the stalk, and in the color of the bark. I regret very much that Mr. Spehl, our horticulturist, under whose personal supervision these experiments were made, is too ill today to leave his room. He gave a good many hours a day to the work, and watched the hybrids with jealous care, and has voluminous notes from which he could give much interesting information."

Colonel Redding has given a fair trial to the upland cotton and is not much impressed with its value.

"It may make more seed to the acre," said "but I don't see why it should." The list on does not state the soil; it comes from his air. The seed does not grow on the soil and increases it. If such a thing were possible, I could rather have a seedless cotton than a seedless variety. I see nothing in the growth of the plant to indicate the enormous yield of seed produced by it. There is also a practical difficulty in the gathering of seed. The bolls pop open at due and drop the seeds on the ground. To have them would have to be gathered every day while the bolls were open, or else the bolls would have to be pulled off before maturing and spread out until they opened. That would not produce perfect seed."

The station is also conducting other important experiments which have various bearings on the cotton crop, and are designed to discover the exact nature of different fertilizers, and the spacing and culture of the plants are the same with each variety. The result in pounds of seed cotton per acre as calculated from certain portions of the ground, was as follows up to the 10th of October, when all was ripe:

quantity from the air. We get it by means of peas, clover and other leguminous plants, the stubble of which we afterwards turn under. This year we ent two tons of pea-vine hay of the roots and vines to retain in the soil a large portion of the nitrogen of the plant. You must pull up the pea vine, break the off the roots, dry it and separate the roots from the vine, then weigh the two parts separately, and you will find the roots about as heavy as the vines. Measured by their constituents, the roots contain a large proportion of the nitrogen of the whole plant. The roots are both forage and fertilizer—and there is no better hay than peavines, mixed with crab grass, and no better fertilizer than nitrogen."

Cotton Made for 1-Cents.

Mr. Kimbrough, the agriculturist, gives the following items in the cost of an acre of cotton:

Land ..... \$35

Bedding and planting ..... 15

Two harrings ..... 20

Potash twice with Peat, Jr. ..... 45

Picking, Lasser and A. H. Chappell.

Total for labor ..... \$12.15

Fertilizer ..... \$1.25

Cost per pound to make, 3.20 cents.

This is an even acre, from which 1,419 pounds of seed cotton have already been picked. There is a yield of 1,419 pounds of seed cotton, which would yield 1,719 pounds of seed cotton, or, by the rule of one-third, it will make 573 pounds of lint. This makes the cost of production 3.15 cents a pound.

Mr. Kimbrough calls attention to the fact that this is average land. Had it been very poor and the quantity of fertilizer used been only one-half, the yield would have been not exceeding half, and you would have had an expense much larger in proportion. "There are thousands of acres cultivated that don't make 200 pounds of seed cotton," said Mr. Kimbrough.

"With the first cotton, the plan to do is to cultivate only their best acres and turn the other out or put it in peas or pasture. They are raising cotton on their poorest acres at a cost of 20 cents a pound. Even if they can take it away, it would be a loss to the farmer to let him go on poor land."

The business of the farmer is to raise cotton to feed to the mills, and when he does that he makes money. Cotton planting exclusively is a speculative business. When food is raised at home the railroad freight, the broker's commission and time profits of 50 per cent are all saved by the farmer."

W. G. COOPER.

MR. BROWN'S CURIOS.

An Old Spanish Dolier and a Riddle of 1812.

AMERICUS, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Mr. J. Brown, of Schley county, has in his possession a coin interesting to antiquarians by reason of its great age. It is a Spanish dollar and bears upon its face the date of 1773, and a profile of Philip V, King of Spain.

He has in his collection a riddle concerning the period of Spain's commencement of decline from her high and powerful position among the nations of the world, and even then, while not in the zenith of her strength, as in the days of Columbus and Hernan Cortez, she still had a vast empire in the Americas, extending over an immense territory. Slow and gradual, but none the less, has been the decline of the once proud and arrogant Castilian kingdom, until today to leave his room. He gave a good many hours a day to the work, and watched the hybrids with jealous care, and has voluminous notes from which he could give much interesting information."

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THE DESPERATE DEFENSE

Judge Gober Makes the Mountain Boys Stand Around.

BUTTER RIDGE, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—Fannin county superior court met Monday morning, Judge G. F. Gober presiding.

Sam F. Standley and his son John were sentenced to twelve and eight months respectively for robbing a cabin for trapping.

Jim Peyton and John Jones were sentenced to three and one year respectively for larceny.

Sam Standley and John Standley didn't like the idea of wearing the shackles, so they left the jail last night, much to the sorrow of the court, and were released on \$100 each for the year in the Common jail.

Judge Gober recessed business right along, and court adjourned today at noon. The petit jury was dismissed yesterday. Something unusual for this county.

COURT WEEK IN FANNIN.

Judge Gober Makes the Mountain Boys Stand Around.

RANDALL JORDAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH A CHICKEN.

RHINE, Ga., October 25.—[Special.]—The other night Randall Jordan, a save-his-city-in-the-moonlight hero, came to town, armed and taking his pistol, he rushed out to learn the cause, when he saw some one retreating in the moonlight. Without further ceremony he leveled aim and fired, but missed his game. In about an hour the uproar in the henhouse was repeated, and Jordan repeated his exploit, but again missed his game. Jordan was reprimanded for his lack of skill, and, taking his pistol, he rushed out to learn the cause, when he saw some one retreating in the moonlight. Without further ceremony he leveled aim and fired, but missed his game. In about an hour the uproar in the henhouse was repeated, and Jordan repeated his exploit, but again missed his game. Jordan was reprimanded for his lack of skill, and, taking his pistol, he rushed out to learn the cause, when he saw some one retreating in the moonlight. Without further ceremony he leveled aim and fired, but missed his game. 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